

POLITICS in 19th Century

NAPOLEON AND THE
CONGRESS of VIENNA

NATIONALISM-remember this concept

Bonds of common language,
history, religion, culture, and
territory.

These feelings strengthen the
desire for a government that
represents the people who
shared such bonds.

- **List 4 similarities and 4 differences between the 2 paintings of Napoleon.**



French Revolution's Legacy

- **French Revolution left a powerful legacy for world history:**
- **Secular society-religion becomes less important**
- **Nationalism-pride in one's nation fuels hatred of other nations**
- **Democratic ideas-people more concerned with rights and freedoms**

NAPOLEON'S EMPIRE



Map 37.2 The Napoleonic Empire, 1810-1813



Napoleon's Empire, 1810

- French Empire
- Countries allied with Napoleon
- Countries controlled by Napoleon
- Countries at war with Napoleon



Napoleon's Rise-

A LITTLE MAN WITH A BIG PLAN

- **1799**-Napoleon seized power
- **1802**-adoption of Constitution
- **1803**-Louisiana Purchase
- **1804**-Crowned Emperor-
Napoleonic Code

Napoleon's Rise-

A LITTLE MAN WITH A BIG PLAN

- **1807 until 1812**-Napoleon ruled continental Europe as Far East as Poland but never able to invade Great Britain.

1812- he invaded Russia, where he suffered his most costly defeat, the loss of 400,000 men.

WHY??

1814-He raised another army but lost to Britain and its allies. Exiled to Elba but raised another army and fought the British again....

Napoleon's Fall

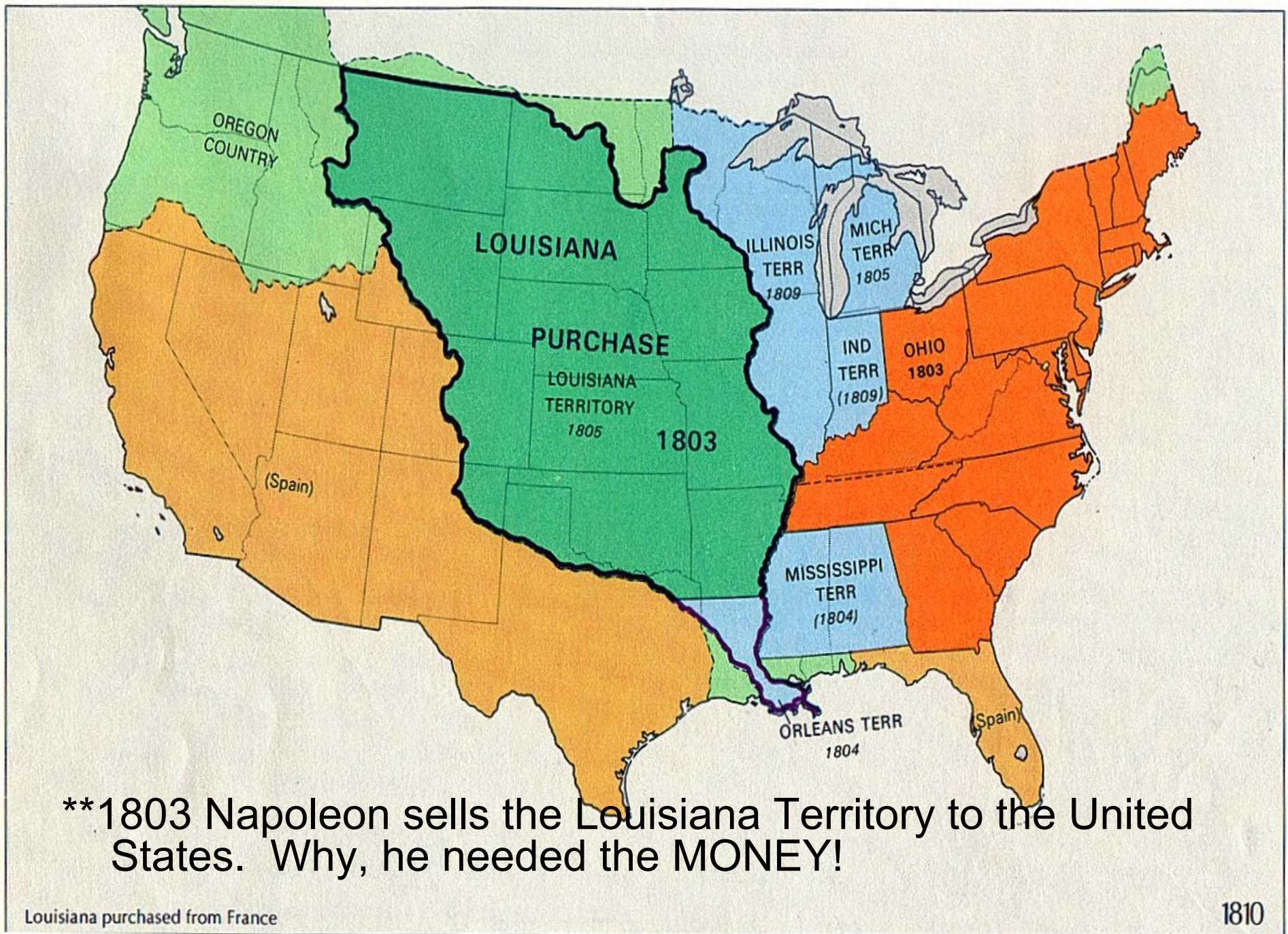
A LITTLE MAN WITH A BIG PLAN

1815-Finally He finally lost at Waterloo (in Belgium) in 1815. Lost to The Duke of Wellington

1815-This time Napoleon was exiled for good—on the island of St. Helena in the South Atlantic where he died in **1821.**

The French Revolution launched more than 25 years of conflict in Europe. Revolutionary France went to war with Britain and its other European neighbors. With the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte, the warfare continued.





****1803 Napoleon sells the Louisiana Territory to the United States. Why, he needed the MONEY!**



**Napoleon's legacy
was like T.N.T.**

Tried to unify all of Europe - failed

**Napoleonic Code of Laws -made all equal
-spread laws all over his empire**

**The growth of nationalism in countries he
conquered (especially Prussia & Italy)**

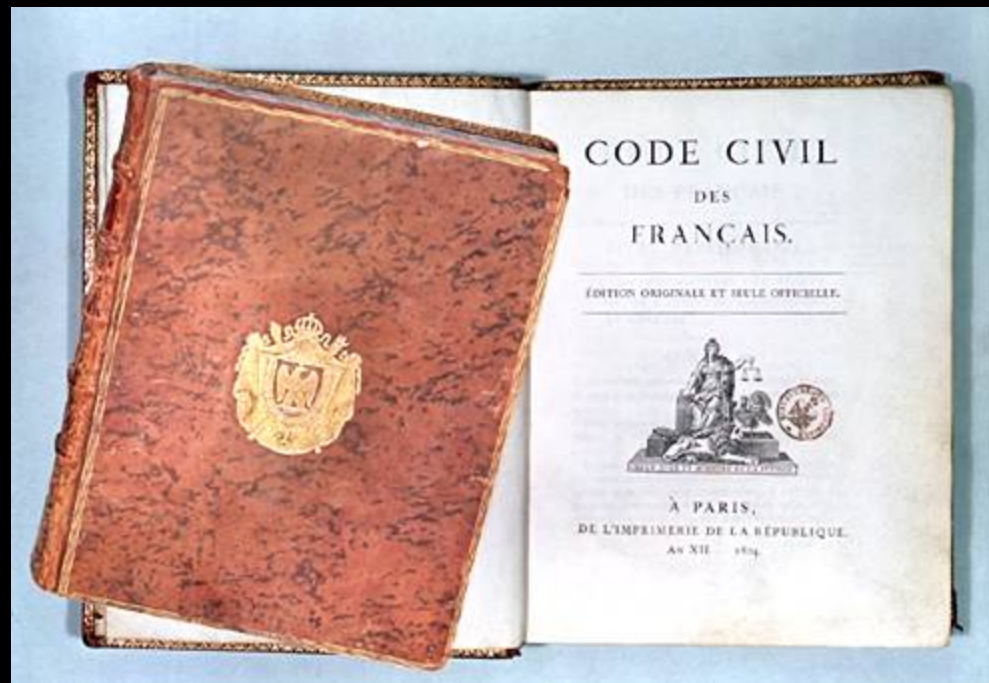
Q: Why would this cause nationalism to grow?

Napoleon kept many of the reforms of the revolution, to which he added a uniform set of laws. These laws, called the **Napoleonic Code**, still form the basis of the **French legal system**.

****1. Equality
before the law**

**2. Religious
Toleration**

**3. Advancement
based on merit**



Great Britain,
(Scotland, England, Wales,
& N. Ireland)

was protected
by its **Royal
Navy.**









- French Empire
- French satellites
- Major battles

Napoleon's empire and the lands of his satellite kings allied to him stretched across the Netherlands, Spain, Italy, most of modern Germany and Poland







A photograph of Napoleon Bonaparte's sarcophagus in the Musée de l'Armée, Les Invalides, Paris. The sarcophagus is a large, dark brown, rectangular stone structure with a curved top and two large, ornate metal handles. It is set on a dark green marble base. The background shows the interior of the museum, with white columns, statues, and a balcony with people.

**BURIED at *LES INVALIDES* in
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE**

****Following Napoleon's defeat, European leaders gathered in Vienna, Austria, to decide how Europe would reset its borders without French (Napoleon's) control:
called **The Congress of Vienna (1814)****





****led by Austrian
Prince,
Klemens Von
Metternich**

**Goal: create a
“Balance of Power”**



BACK TO 1789

- THIS MEANS THAT METTERNICH
**WANTED EUROPE TO GO BACK THE
WAY IT WAS BEFORE THE FRENCH
REVOLUTIONS-ABSOLUTE
MONARCHIES**

Congress of Vienna

- Balance of power created, no country in Europe can be too powerful
- *Q: What country in Europe had gotten too powerful?* BECAUSE of NAPOLEON-FRANCE



Congress of Vienna

- A new political map of Europe is drawn (France is now weaker) the CONFEDERATION of RHINE in the HRE
- *Q: What 2 nations are still divided into city-states?*



Europe, 1815

Treaty of Vienna

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0 200 Miles
0 200 Kilometers

1. Kingdom of Sardinia
2. Lombardy (Aus.)
3. Venetia (Aus.)
4. Parma
5. Modena
6. Tuscany (Aus.)
7. Papal States
8. Kingdom of the Two Sicilies



Congress of Vienna

- Congress of Vienna breeds new political philosophies (Liberalism vs. Conservatism)
- *Q: Whose philosophies do you think the people at the Congress of Vienna favored?*



Congress of Vienna

- **Liberalism**

- Middle-class merchants
- based on Enlightenment
- favored constitutional monarchies
- favored freedoms and rights
- favored religious tolerance

- **Conservatism**

- Upper-class nobles
- based on tradition
- favored absolute monarchies
- opposed individual rights & freedoms
- favored organized religion(Catholicism)

Congress of Vienna

- **Kings & monarchies restored to power**
- *Q: What do you think will happen in Europe next?*
EXCEPT NAPOLEON



DISCONTENT with CONGRESS of VIENNA

- **Italian** and **German States (former HRE)** unhappy with the terms because they were not united.
- German Confederation upset because **Prussia and Austria** were too dominant.

EUROPEAN REVOLUTIONS-1848

Problems in Europe 1848

- The monarchs who were returned to power in the Congress of Vienna were not good, fair rulers
- Again Absolute Rulers
- The people wanted their rights and rebelled

The European Revolutions of 1848

were a series of revolts in Europe. People in the various countries tried to take over their governments.

- Palermo, Sicily
- Larger French Revolution
- Hungarian Revolution
- The German states Revolted
- *In Ireland, the rebellions began because of famine conditions in their country.

RESULTS OF REVOLUTIONS of 1848

- The revolutionaries failed to achieve their goals and the conservatives won back control. Monarchies stayed.
- **Failed also because the peasants were afraid of violence against them.

UNITED KINGDOM

- **CONTRAST TO CONTINENTAL EUROPE-*NO REVOLUTION***
- ***EXPANDED POLITICAL RIGHTS THROUGH LEGISLATIVE MEANS(PARLIAMENT)***
- ***OUTLAWED SLAVERY in British Empire -1833***